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BY A. S. CAMP & CO. W .HY.SMITH,) Editors. JOHN E. HATCHER, Associate Editor. Office--- No. 16 Deaderick Street.

For President, JOHN BELL, For Vice-President, EDWARD EVERETT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ELECTORAL TICKET. FOR THE STATE AT LABGE. BAILIE PEYTON, of Summer, N. G. TAYLOR, of Carter.

FOR THE DISTRICTS.

- 1. J. W. DEADERICK, of Washington. 2. O. P. TEMPLE, of Knox. 3. ALFRED CALDWELL, of McMinn.
- 4. S. S. STANTON, of Smith. 5. E. I. GOLLADAY, of Wilson. 6. WM. F. KERCHEVAL, of Lincoln.
- 7. JOHN C. BROWN, of Giles. S. JOHN F. HOUSE, of Montgomery. 9. ALVIN HAWKINS, of Carroll. 10. D. B. NABORS, of Shelby.

Central Executive Committee. EDWIN H. EWING, NEILL S. BROWN, ALLEY A. HALL, P. W. MAXEY, JOHN LELLYETT, JOHN H. CALLENDER, HORACE H. HARRI-

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, '60

To the Subscribers of the Nashville News.

Subscribers to the Nashville Daily News who have paid for the same in advance will be furnished with the PATRIOT until the expiration of the time for which they have paid. All who have not paid in advance will be charged the regular rates of the Patriot from this date. We will continue to send the PATRIOT to all the subscribers of the News who were not already subscribers of the PATRIOT, until we receive notice to discontinne. City subscribers who desire the paper discontinued will notify us at once. The confusion incident to such a transfer may disturb the regular delivery of papers for a few days, and such as may be omitted will confera favor by leaving word at our office.

John C. Breekinridge-His Political Career and Record.

The times demand that the American per ple should look parrowly into the opinions of his fitness for the Presidency, and thus make each ballot cast the expression of a free and intelligent opinion. In this way, and in this way only, can a democratic representative government be made perpetual. To aid in such an investigation we propose, this morning, to examine the political career the candidate of a portion of the democracy of the Union for the Presidency.

Mr. Breckinginge is a young man-we

mean as a candidate for so important and exalted a station-possessing fair endowments by nature, both in person and in mind, and acquirements sufficient to enable him to fill ordinary positions in ordinary times respectably. He entered on his public political life, in the lower branch of the Kentucky Legislature about ten years ago. His political career has, therefore been, brief-too brief, in deed, for him to have gained that large experience in the administration of publiaffairs necessary to form, with the aid of the best natural endowments, the philosophic politician and mature statesman. However fortuitous circumstances may have combined to give him official position, his most partial tion's admiration, or secure a nation's unner the duties of them have been discharged. commanding suavity, he has presided over where he goes. the deliberations of the Senate acceptably. The general self-respect and dignified de-December last, elected him a member of the political acts, are necessarily confined to his 23d March, 1854: service in the Legislature of Kentucky and in the House of Representatives.

As preliminary, and as throwing some light on our conclusions, it is thought not improper to state a fact, which occurred in 1848. In that year Mr. BRECKINKIDGE participated in a meeting of citizens, the object of which was to bring forward Gen. TAYLOR as a candidate for the Presidency. He was sufficient- into Nebraska and Kansas. Sir, if the bill Iy active in that movement to be deemed contained such a feature it would not receive worthy to be placed on a committee of the my vote. The right to establish involves the meeting, which did present and urge the claims and fitness of Gen. Taylor men the claims and fitness of Gen. TAYLOR upon the | and express the opinion that a clause legis-American people. It was inferred that he lating slavery into these territories could not | views of the Tippecanoe orator? It can do afterwards supported the old hero for that It is due to both sections of the country and to ask the South to vote, as a totality, for high office, to which he was elected over the people, to expose this groundless present venerable Secretary of State. But charge. What, then, is the present condition views." that inference, we believe, has been exploded, and it is now affirmed by his friends that he and it is now affirmed by his friends that he population there (for your federal laws exvielded his personal preferences, in obedience | clude your citizens;) but a law remains on ples, not Men," and gave his zealous support to Gen. Cass, the father of "Squatter Sover-enactment in affirmance of slavery there. eignty." It will be remembered that one of Now, in the absence of any law establishing the principal points of attack on Gen. Cass slavery in that region, previous to the proin that contest was his assertion of squatter the repeal of the prohibition has not the afsovereignty, as first promulgated in his letter to Mr. Nicholson, of this State. This fact try. The effect of the repeal, therefore, is connected with Mr. BRECKINRIDGE's support of Gen. Cass, will prepare us to address ourselves understandingly to an examination of habitants, subject only to such limitations as

Being in the Kentucky Legislature, and on and even against malicious perversion, the language of the bill is perfectly explicit on his first legs-the young child of fortune and | this point." the State, on the 16th January, 1850, introduced a series of resolutions, of which the following is one:

That was the clear, close, compact groundwork on which he proposed to erect the suerstructure of his record on the subject of lavery in the territories, on the model struck out by Gen. Cass two years before. Some solutions having been advanced in Congress upon this subject, the State Legislature politiciaus, at least in Kentucky, were very this Union to enter the common territory careful and cautious in their outgivings upon the subject. Some fifteen days later (Jan. 31.) Mr. Wickliffe submitted a series of resolutions, of which we give the following: "That slavery in the Territories is a subject which belongs exclusively to the people of lose Territories, and that their right to ex-

ent State, and in forming their constitution for a State government." This embodies the doctrine, afterwards subtantially incorporated into the Conpromise measures of that year by Congress It was referred to the Committee on Federal Relaions. Fortunately for Mr. BEECKINGIDGE.

lude slavery therefrom can be exercised by

them only in their capacity as an independ-

he was a member of that Committee whereby he was enabled to bring forward his views the day. The Committee disagred. The majority reported, in lieu of all the resolutions which had been referred to them among others, the following:

"4. That, in the distribution between th General Government and the States of the which were general and foreign were given mestic were retained by the other; that the question of slavery belongs to the latter ass, and any attempt by Congress to deprive any State or Territory of the Union of ne sole and exclusive power to retain or sholish it would be to distrust its capacity or self-government, to encroach on its unsts, and to endanger the integrity of the nion; and that any bill for the government of the Territories containing the provision of he Wilmot Proviso is in conflict with those great principles and compromises of the Con-

The minority reported the following: "Resolved by the General Assembly of Ken-ucky, That the Federal Government posno other powers than those specially delegated, and such other power as may be necessary and proper to carry into execution the enumerated powers, and no control over the institution of slavery, with the exception of some special powers relative to the African slave trade, and to the recovery of fugitive laves, having been delegated to the Federal Government: therefore,

Resolved. That our Senutors in Congress ! astructed, and our Representatives requested, firmly to oppose every effort that may be nterfere with the institution of slavery either n the States of the Union, District of Columia, or the Territories that now belong to or may hereafter be acquired by the Government of the United States."

It seems that the resolution of the majority should have satisfied Mr. Breckinkinge, since it clearly admitted that the question of slavery in the territories was whofly "local and stitution." Gentlemen, there has been no olution of the 16th January, and therefore belongs alone to the people who inhabit them." But because it did not explicitly of its existence or non-existence with them and qualifications of those whom party lead- deny the power to "Congress to deprive any ers present to them for their support to the State or territory of the Union of the sole and be in Congress when the Nebraska bill passed, highest office in the Republic. They owe it exclusive pacer to retain or abolich" slavery- and gave it my voice and my vote, and beto themselves, to posterity and the world to simply saying that such an attempt by Convindicate, through the ballot-box, the great gress "would be to distrust its capacity for

and inestimable principle of self-government, to encreach on its audoubtwhich is now undergoing the severest test | ed right to control its internal interests, and | that it has ever met in the history of our to endanger the integrity of the Union"-it country. They should scrutinize each candidid not satisfy Mr. Breckinghoe. To show date, measure his powers, ascertain his qual- that this, and this only, was the ground of ifications to obtain a thorough comprehension objection on his part, we subjoin his report; "The undersigned, the minority of the Committee on Federal Relations, have not been able to concur in the resolutions of a majority of the committee.

The two sets of resolutions will be found o differ only in two essential particulars. Those presented by the undersigned take the ground that legislation on the subject of slavery, except in certain specified cases, is and record of Hon. Jour C. BRECKINBIDGE, not within the power of Congress, and they instruct our Senators to oppose Congressional interference with the subject. The resolutions of the majority surrender the nower to Congress, or at least fail to deny it clearly and explicitly, and do not propose to instruct our Senators to carry out the will of the people of Kentucky. The undersigned cannot doubt that the res-

lutions they have the honor to submit occupy firm, moderate ground, proper for Keatucky to assume, and answerable to the lecided sentiment of the State.

J. C. BRECKINBIDGE. J. P. BATES, J. P. METCALY.

There can be no shadow of doubt as to the views of the "gallant Kentuckian" on Territorial or Squatter Sovereignty at this period. Nothing is left to inference—nothing to that 'inexorable logic," which, in his metaphysical moods, so much delights him; but everything is "writ down" in full round hand and friends cannot seriously assert, that he has clear terms. Even the proposition of Mr. developed in his own acts evidence of those | Wicklore, limiting the sovereignty of the high attainments, which would evoke a na- territories to the period of forming a State constitution, was smothered in the commitdoubting trust. His progress has been tee, and nothing but the assertion of the docunquestionably rapid, and, in the current trine of territorial sovereignty would meet acceptation, brilliant-vastly more brilliant | the approval of Mr. Breckingings. In our in the stations occupied than in the man-limited reading we do not remember to have met with a broader or clearer assertion of From the Legislature he vaulted into the the doctrine previous to that time. We are lower House of Congress, where he was in- inclined now to think that Mr. BRECKINEIDGE duced to tarry for a couple of terms, and was then the teacher of Mr. Douglas. Certhen dashed on to the Vice-Presidency of the tainly Mr. Douglass is now occupying that United States. By his elegant manners and stand, and is preaching from that text every-

Mr. Breckingings departed from the Kentucky Legislature, and went up to Congress. meanor, which, by common consent, are He was there afforded a broader field for the ascribed to U. S. Senators, relieves their pre- display of his statesmanship, and the dissemsiding officer of any great labor, except to ination of his cherished opinions of territosit still and keep awake, which, we believe rial sovereignty. His Senatorial pupil, his he did. The Legislature of Kentucky, in present democratic adversary, was not long in affording him an occasion for ventilating Senate, the term commencing from the 4th those opinions. The Nebraska-Kansas bill of March next-the day on which his Vice- met the demand, and his star of fortune still Presidential sterm expires. It will thus be advancing in the ascendant, he became a readily seen that, having nothing to do in champion. In reply to the objection that the the way of making a political record while bill was designed to legislate slavery into Vice-President, and not yet having taken his those territories, and generally upon the subseat as Senator, our investigations of his ject of territorial sovereignty, he said, on the

> "But if non-intervention by Congress be the principle that underlies the compromise of 1850, then the prohibition of 1820, being inconsistent with that principle, should be removed, and perfect non-intervention thus be estab- | evil? Then every planter should manumit his

"Among the many misrepresentations sent charge that it proposes to legislate slavery leave the future condition of the territories dependent wholly upon the action of the in-

MILES said : "It will be observed that the right of the "But (continued Major Breckinridge) it people to regulate in their own way all their | was said that the Democratict party was also mestic institutions, is left wholly untouch- a sectional party; that it wishes to make the "Resolved, By the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the question of slavery in the Territories, being wholly local and domestic, properly belongs alone to the people who inhabit them."

domestic institutions, is left washy untouched, except that whatever is done must be done in accordance with the constitution—the supreme law for us all. And the rights of property under the constitution, as well as legislative action, is properly left to the delast few years, culminating recently into "Resolved, By the General Assembly of the ed, except that whatever is done must be strong arm of the Federal Government ex-

cision of the federal judiciary. This avefals a contested issue which it is hardly in the competency of Congress to Secide, and refers it o the preper tribunal." "Then, sir, neither the purpose nor the effect of the bill is to legislate slavery in Nebraska and Kansas; but its effect is to sweep away this vestige of Congressional dictation on this subject, to allow the free citizens of

their hands, and to remit the decision of their rights under both, to the courts of the country. Who can go before his constituents reusing to abide the decision of the courts of BRECKINRIDGE replied :

"Sir, I care nothing about refined distinctions or the subtleties of verbal criticism. repeat the broad and plain proposition, that if Congress may intervene on this subject, it may intervene on any other, and having thus surrendered the principle, and broken away from constitutional limitations, von are driven into the very lap of arbitrary power. By this dectrine, you may erect a despotism under the American system. The whole theory is a libel on our institutions. It carries us back to the abhorrent principles of British colonial authority, against which we made the issue of Independence. I have unmistakably on the great vexata master of never acquiesced in this odious claim, and will not believe that it can abide the test of

public scrutiny. Other extracts of the same general import night be given, but these are sufficient to show that his Congressional was consistent with his Legislative course. Up to this powers which should belong to each, those point, at least, he continued true and steadfast to the faith of the great teacher. Gen. to the one, those which were local and de- Cass. And being unable to find any departure from it during his service in Congress.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE was nominated by the oubted right to control its internal inter- few days afterwards (on the 9th June) be spoke to his fellow-citizens at Lexington,

> "Upon the distracting question of domestie slavery their position is clear. The whole power of the Democratic organization is oledged to the following proposition: That ect in the States, in the Territories, or in the District of Columbia; that the people of each Territory shall determine the question for themselves, and be admitted into the Union upon a footing of perfect equality with the original States, without discrimination on account of the allowance or prohibi-

This, we should say, comes pretty fully up to the mark of Squatter Sovereignty, and during the canvass of that year, Mr. BRECKmade in the Congress of the United States to INRIDGE found himself at Tippecanoe (Sep. 3,) and was there prevailed upon to deliver an address, in the course of which he is reported to have said :

"The speaker had heard it charged that the fifteen slave States were conspiring to obtain ntire possession of the general government, with a view of bringing its powers to bear to extend and perpetuate their 'peculiar in such attempt. I am connected with no party that has for its object the extension of slavery, nor with any to prevent the people of a State or Territory from deciding the question for themselves.

"The speaker continued. I happened to edged the right of the people of the Territo-1y to settle the question for themselves, and ot because I supposed, what I do not now believe, that it legislated slavery into the Territory. The Democratic party is not a pro-slavery party-it is neither Pro-slavery

This speech as report above appeared in the Louisville Courier, a friendly paper, and drew from the N. O. Delta a long and severe article from which we give the subjoined extracts, to show what it was construed to

From the N. O. Delta, Sep. 23, 1856. In other words, we protest against the sentiments (hang that word!) of s Tippecanoe speech, and demand an explanation of them from him or his fuglemen n Louisiana. This is no time for triffing: our best interests are at stake, our liberties, s white Caucasian people, are in danger; the institution of the Family, as we underand it, is imperilled by the progress of Northern ideas; we are driven to a position of elf-defense, where we must either maintain or rights or march sub furca in presence of our sneering enemies; and now in this hour of trial and difficulty we assert that whosover is not with us, is decidedly against us! And further we say, boldly and unhesitatingly. Mr. Breckinridge is not with us; he is against us; he is the worst kind of foe, a preended friend; and we subjoin the proof of what we say. We subjoin it with reluctance, is true; we had hoped, in spite of Mr. Buanan's dangerous views on Squatter Soveignty, to avoid any positive opposition to the Democratic ticket; but we prize the interests of the South more than these of any et of politicians, good, bad or indifferent, nd when Mr. Breckinridge assumes an attiude obviously hostile to those interests, it ecomes our disagreeable duty to expose im, to pluck the artificial feathers from the hattering daw, and exhibit him in all his

riginal and natural ugliness. * * * We call upon the slave-holders of the outh to read the foregoing paragraph and 'ponder it fittingly.' It is an open confession the principle of Squatter Sovereignty which John C. Calhoun so vigorously denounced, and which has been set up as a political will-o'-the-wisp, to mislead the South from quagmire to quagmire, until it sunk irremediably in the slough of despond.' It is a positive declaration that the 'squatters' of a Territory have a right to legislate slavery into that Territory or out of it, BEFORE the organization of a State Government, and as such we hold it up to-day, to the scorn and indignation of the slaveholding States .-Words are but the counters of thought, it is true; but such words as Mr. Breckinridge used at Tippecanoe are spurious, ring false,

nd should be nailed to the counter without hesitation or fear. Remember, men of the South, he puts imself forward as the spokesman of the Democratic party, and not content with proreignty, coolly proceeds to commit that party igainst the extension of slavery. And yet Mr. Breckinridge demands the entire vote of the South in November, and is actually verdant enough to believe he will get it. Why should we vote for him or his? Because he opposed to the extension of our instituions? Because he is ready to affiliate with Fillmore to secure his election? Because he is a Southern man with Northern principles? booth, these are sorry reasons, and will scarcely avail with the honorable men of the

Why are you opposed to the extension of slavery Mr. Breckinridge? Is slavery a moral negroes to-morrow. Is slavery a political wrong? If so, the memory of John C. Calthe country by some of the enemies of this | boun should be odious on the earth. Is slaveright? In that case why should it not be extended as far as possible, and why should the Democracy take up arms against it? Under command one Southern vote in this House. so if it like, but it has no right, afterwards,

Here Mr. Breckinkings used the strongest possible language to show that he was against | the Union than they ought to be. And 3rd, all intervention, so strong, indeed, that it that the territorial question generally is to the favorite motto of his party, "Princi- the statute-book forever, prohibiting slavery was contended by the Delta to mean absolute "fought out." But these, it seems, were mere opposition to slavery extension. But it was then held, we believe, by his party friends of the South, as a strong expression of abhorrence to the doctrine of Congressional intertories, and was so accepted and swallowed by all his supporters in this election. The neither to establish nor to exclude, but to Northern democracy construed it for themselves, and the result is known. The demand on the Buchanan and BRECKINRIDGE "fuglehis subsequent course on this subject, to which the federal constitution may impose. But to men of Louisiana" for an explonation, called guard fully against honest misconstruction, from Gen. W. R. Milles, who heard the Tippecanoe speech, the following as the substance of what he said on this subject. Gen

bill and the Cincinnati platform. It asserts that the Federal Government has no power to establish or abolish slavery. It asserts the principle of Non-Intervention as the only true principle, leaving to the people of the States and Territories, under the forms of the Constitution, and the to regulate the subject at their own discretion. The Democratic party could, therefore no more make use of the strong arm of the Federal Government to with the Constitution and the bill alone in extend slavery than it can propose to make use of it to prohibit slavery.'

This was published in the Louisiana Courier, and a slip containing it forwarded to Mr. BRECKIBIDGE by Gen. MILES to which Mr.

LEXINGTON, Ky., October 21, 1856. DEAR SIR: I have recieved your friendly letter of the 13th inst., with a slip from the Courter, containing your remarks at a meeting in New Orleans. You have reported me correctly, and I thank you for it. The attacks upon me in some of the gouthern Opposition papers are only intended for this canvass: they do not themselves believe the charges they make. As you know, my remarks were reported

in a meager and imperfect manner-still, even as reported, there is nothing to warrant the attack. Hands off the whole subject by the Federal Government (except for one or two protective purposes, mentioned in the Constitution) -the equal rights of all sections in the common territory, and the absolute power of each new State to settle the question in its Constitution-these are my doctrines and

those of our Platform, and, what is more, of the Constitution. To claim that the Democratic party, in its Federal relation, is an organization to extend slavery, is to advance a doctrine that is Constitutionally untrue, and, in its logical consequences, auinous to the I consider the asseult on me so absurd as

Democracy at the Cincinnati National Convention in 1856, for the Vice-Presidency. A | ized him to give the charges an authoritative denial, or not, in his discretion.

Yours, very truly, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE. Here is reasserted the doctrine of non-interference, and that "the people of the States and territories" are left, "under the forms of the Constitution" "to regulate the subject at same which our delegation had informally ongress shall not intervene upon this sub- their own discretion." This letter was not published at the time, but was only used by his luglemen in Louisiana," while the speech was left to work its own interpretation in the latitude in which it was delivered. Thus the Janus faces of the Cincinnati platform were preserved in all their fine lineaments, by the candidate for the Vice-Presidency. Of the ethics of this transaction it is unnecessary to agreed with this convention in deploring the ness of the course is well enough defined to elicit its own praise or condemnation. But the letter was suddenly brought to light a few weeks ago, to vindicate Mr. Breckingidge against the charge of having advocated squatter sovereignty, and to justify his present occupancy of the "slave-code" platform. The words relied on for the latter purpose, are evidently those contained in the parenthetical exception to "hands off the whole subject," to-wit: "except for one or two protective purposes, mentioned in the Constitution." To show that these "one or two protective purposes" did not include, and were not intended to include the doctrine of Congressional protection as now contended for, we have but to refer back to Mr. BRECKINadde's resolution in the Kentucky Legislature, which expressly limits the exception "to the African slave trade and to the recovery of fugitive slaves," and declares that with the exception of these "special powers" the Federal Government has "no control over the institution of slavery." It is thus seen that the letter to Gen. Miles wholly fails to relieve Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of the odium of having been an advocate of territorial or squatter sovereignty up to the day of his

> indorsed it, that far. During his Vice-Presidential term, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE did nothing of a serious political character, except to maintain a prudent reserve on the Lecompton question while it was under discussion, and to declare himself friendly to the election of Mr. Douglas over Mr. Lincoln, in their memorable struggle for the Senate in 1858. He then held that cortest to be one between the democrats and Republicans of Illinois, and he snubbed the administration and was for Douglas. Now, however, we find him arrayed against Doug LAS in the death struggle of the democratic party for existence; and when, if the argugreat contest for national existence is between the Democracy and Republicanism. It we measure his patriotism by the standard deducible from these facts, we should conclude that it was altogether subordinate to his am- health.

election. And on that day every one who

understood his position and voted for him

After his election to the Senate from Kentucky, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE delivered a speech hibits something of the penitence of an er- ing humanity. ring child of temptation and folly. In that speech (Dec. 21, 1859,) he threw himself with a generous, if not a contrite, self-abandon on the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Dred Scott-upon a dictum, it may be, thrown out upon a point which was not netessary to decide the case. But fearing that this might prove a worthless, "broken reed." he thus seeks another reliance. Said he:

"I do not hesitate to say that the aim of every good citizen should be to keep the question of slavery out of Congress. Its agitation there has been productive only of evil to us, and that continually. In the present condition of public affairs I can see no motive to thrust the territorial question on the Congressional arena that has its origin in a mulgating the doctrine of Squatter Sove- feeling of loyalty to the Union. At present the slavery question, or this aspect of it is not before Congress. No Southern Senator or Representative proposes legislation upon it. No complaint of violated rights comes from any territory. No evidence is offered that the constitution, the laws and the courts are not competent to protect personal right and private property. Hence, while I would never abandon a constitutional right, especially after it had been judicially determined, I never would prematurely raise any question to distract the country, when no voice demands it North, South, East or West,"

ery patriot that the territorial question is nearly fought out. It is fought out. No man of sense or observation ever supposed that the institution would penetrate into Minnebill, perhaps none is more flagrant than the ry, on the contrary, politically and morally sota, Nebraska, and other Northern territories. As to the territory south of a certain parallel of latitude, where slave property isreally profitable, I do not doubt that climate. which king, Bezonian? You must take one interest, the proximity of the slave States, sky-high! Will the Democratic party accept us there in all our rights, and that we shall its candidate's position? Will it endorse the have Southern States out of Southern soil." This pretty plainly lays down these three propositions: 1st. The slavery question before Congress is about "played out." 2nd. Those who want to throw the territorial question into Congress are no better friends of 'glittering generalities," abstract flourishes "to adorn a tale." He lifted up his voice against the Republicans in sublime tones, giving us a picture scarcely less abounding n horrors than Dante's Inferno, upon which

he concluded: "Resistance in some form is inevitable. Some members of the Confederacy may contemplate it in the form of a separate political organization. Kentucky, while a single ray of hope penetrates the thick darkness, will resist under the constitution and within the Union. Resistance, I repeat, is certain. * .* "We cannot delude ourselves with the thought that the dangers that menace us are afar off, nor should others delude themselves with the thought that there will be no resistance. Constitutional resistance we contemplate to the latest moment, even against unconstitutional attacks. But when

cans to take possession, if possible, of the government, for the purposes I have decribed. And I have seen in the Representatives of the lower Southern States, a most esolute and determined spirit of resistance. In the meantime I perceive a sensible loss of CTATEMENT of the Company at this date, wille

that spirit of brotherhood-that feeling of leve for a common country-that favor of oyalty-which are at last the surest cement of the Union; so that in the present unbappy state of affairs, I was almost tempted to ex claim that we are dissolving, week by week and month by month. The threads are gradually fretting themselves asunder; and a stranger visiting Washington might imagine that the Executive of the United States was the President of two hostile republies. Our visest and best men observe this growing feeling of alienation, and it has become with them the subject of anxious thought and conversation. They are alarmed, but it is not craven terror; it is the noble fear that patriots feel for an imperilled country.

Perhaps the most imminent danger springs from the possible action of certain members of the confederacy. The representatives from South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mis sissippi, not to mention other Southern States, say that they represent their constituentsnay, that they scarcely go so far as their constituents-and most of them declare that they are ready at any moment for a separate or ganization. Some of the southern legisla tures have passed resolves of this characterand we may safely assume that it is the true feeling of the people."

Waether he was intentionally casting sop

to the fire-eating Cerberus in this indignant outbarst, we, of course, cannot say; but that it had this result is amply shown by the result of the democratic conventions of April and June, and he is now the candidate of the extremists, on an issue originally put forth and urged by them, the issue of Congressional protection. At a ratification meeting in Charleston, South Carolina, on the 9th July, Mr. W. E. MARTIN claimed that he was primarily the nominee of the Richmond Convention in these terms: "Is is a remarkable fact that the choice for President and Vice Presi dent made at the Maryland Institute was the made one hour before at Richmond." The character of the Richmond Convention is sufficiently illustrated by the following extract from a telegraphic report of its proceedings : Col. Baldwin, of Syracuse, said that New York came here to assist to throw oil on the troubled waters, to urge you to do as you have, to take no decisive action, but to go to Baltimore. The commissioners, he said, sustains all that precedes it. Subsequently, speak in this place. The fairness or unfair- nomination of an individual whose selection would be as injurious to himself, as it would be destructive to the democratic party and dangerous to the Union. Mr. Baldwin proceeded, at some length, to deprecate the dissolution of the Union, and to say that he was one of those who could not see how the Union could be dissolved.

Mr. Dawson, of Ga., called the gentleman Mr. Baldwin resumed and continued for a few minutes in the same strain, when-Mr. Barry, of Miss., arose and said-While we of the South have avoided all discussion of the question, we cannot permit others to open the discussion. We have allowed the gentleman from New York to speak by courtesy, and he has abused that courtesy. Mr. Baldwin resumed, and was speaking, when a motion to adjourn was made and carried unanimously.

It is only necessary to add that Mr. BRECK-INRIDGE formally accepted that nomination on the 26th July. He is also the candidate of the seceders at Baltimore, and is supported by a number of honest and patriotic but mis-

guided democrats. We had intended to examine the charge which has been made against Mr. Breck-INRIDGE of once sympathising with the Know Nothings, and to couclade with a review of his powers as a statesman as illustrated in the record we have given above; but are prevented from pursuing the subject further to-day by want of space. We have endeavored to be faithful in our reproductions of facts, and to deal justly by he unfortunate subject of our memoir.

Die S. O. Richardson's Superby Wine Berryle ... Photopacuetical Preparation, by a regularly educated Phy cian-is one of the most pleasant and valuable tonear, are subject to Jaundice, Habitual Constitution, of my disease arising from a disordered Stomach, Live or Bowels, will find in the Sherry Wine Bitters a friend nore to be desired than gold._ Sold by W. W. Berry & Demoville, Ewin, Pendleto

Co., and Rains & Brown, Nashville, Tenn.

Country dealers visiting our city will bear in min that W. W. Berry & Demoville, Rains & Brown Fwin ments of his friends are to be believed, the Pendleton & Co.'s are the stores to find pure and genuie drugs, and such staple and genuine medicines : Bitters and Dr. Weaver's Canker and Salt Rheum Syr up and Cerate. Any druggist dealing in such pure and

good medicines must prosper, and to use them warrant Can not be Denier that the celebrated and popula medicines of Dr. S. A. Weaver, far surpasses all other at Frankfort, which is rather muddy and the country people are advertising this fact. If they confused. While still the favored child of are truly as good as they are said to be (and there i fortune in the matter of getting office, he ex- no reason to doubt), they are truly a blessing to suffer

> New Advertisements: GRISP'S GAIETY. For one Week Only! WOLFSTENBERGER'S Hundred Mirrors of the World,

> OPEN EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, And on Wednesday & Saturday AFTERNOO AT 4 O'CLOCK. Agent and Manager. NEW FALL GOODS.

1860. ALLISON, ANDERSON & CO

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY-GOODS.

Ready-Mach Clothing

"It should be cause of congratulation to ev-NO. 41, PUBLIC SQUARE, Nashville, : : Tennessee. WE are now receiving and will in a few days have ready for exhibition and sale one of the most tesirable stocks ever brought to this market.

our stock by the trade visiting the market, before by giving us a cail.
ALLISON, ANDERSON & CO. Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a fi. fa., No. 644, to me directed, and delivered from the Honorable Circuit Court of Davidson county, Tennessee, at its May Term, 1869. I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court-house yard, in the city of Nashville, on Tuesday, the 11th day of September, 1860, all the right, title, claim, interest and estate, which Adna Anderson then had, or may have since acquires in and to the following described Property, viz: A tractor piece of land lying in Davidson County, State of Tennessoe, and being lot No. 115 in Sheiby's Addition to Edgefield, fronting 50 feet on Woodland street and running back 170 feet to an alley. See Register's Office ning back 170 feet to an alley. See Register's Offic Book, No. 31, page 153. Being levied on as the preperty of Adna Anderson to satisfy a judgment render ed in favor of Zenas K. Fulton, against Adna Anderson J. K. EDMUNDSON, Sheriff, aug 22-td By A. Creel, Deputy Sheriff.

Goodwin's Temple of Novelty A Concern under this title is getting up in this city by our old friend and fellow-citizen, Mr. GOODWIN which, I am told, reflects credit on his energy and lil erality. A large canvass, covering eighty feet diameter of ground, litted up as a Theatre, with new scenery stage appointments, and everything that conduces satisfy the public judgment. A new and talente company has been engaged, consisting of Singer ers, and Dramatic performers. One sight of th and Wagon will prove the style in which the whole hing has been got up. It will parade the town pre-tions to the performance.

Magazines for September. Eclectic Magazine, for September. Harper's Magazine, for September. Arthur's Magazine, for September. Peterson's Magazine, for September. Godey's Lady's Book, for September. Counterfelt Detectors. Just received by F. HAGAN

College street.

aug22-1f

NASH & MARR INSURANCE AGENTS, NO. 25 G SEGE STREET.

Nashville, Tennessee. VITRANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA

The name and locality of the Company
The 'Insurance Company of the State of Virginia' of Richmond.
The amount of its Capital Stock.
Three hundred Thousand dollars. .The amount of said Capital Stock paid in 1st, The amount of Cash on hand, and in the hands of Agents and other persons.
On hand. In Agents hands. ad. Te Real Estate owned by the Company unincumbered. None incumbered or unincumbered. 3rd, Bonds owned by the Company and how they are secured, with the rate of the interest thereon. \$20,000 of the Bonds of the State of Tennessee, bearing 6 per cent interest, cost. \$18,000 69 th, All other Securities as follows:
Loan on Edlis discounted and Notes received for Premiums...... \$327,046 49

7th.— " and not due 8th.— " unadjusted about.... in suspense waiting further proof... 10th .- All the other claims against the Company., 11th.—The greatest amount insured in any one risk...

12th.—The greatest amount allowed by the rules of the Company to be insured in any city, town or illage—Depend on the size of the place and the character of the building. Pair.-The greatest amount allowed to be insured on any one block-Depends on the situation and aracter of the buildings that compose it.

14th—The act of incorporation of the Company same as at last statement

BOLLING W. HAXALL, President.

STATE OF VIRGINIA. To Wit: This day personally appeared before me, a Notary Public, for the City of Richmond, BOLLING W. HAXALL, President, and O. F. BRESEE, Secre-City of Richford, July Richmond, BOLLING W. HAX ary, of the Insurance Company of the State of Virginia, and made of the under my hand this 10th day of August, 1800.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE) NASHVILLE, Aug. 14, 1860.
This is to certify, that the Insurance Company of the State of Virginia located at Richmond, in the State

irginia, has complied with all the requirements of the Code, on the subject of Foreign Insurance Corporations a Sections 1498 to 1507 inclusive, as well as the Act of 24th March, 1860, Chapter 215, Section 70, requiring a assit with the Comptroller of twenty thousand dollars of six per cent. Bonds of the State.
And that JOS. NASH and W. J. MARR are the legally authorized Agents of said Company in the city of Nash The Subscribers continue to issue and renew Policies and pay Losses for this reliable company.

NASH & MARR, No. 25 College Street.

LOST. esterday morning in the Saloon of Walsh s, a roll of money, containing between forty an iollars. The loser only recollects two bills,

y leaving it at this office. PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

\$20 and a \$4. The under will be liberally rewarded

WE ASK THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC TO THE LONG TESTED AND UNRIVALLED FAMILY MEDICINE. It has been favorably known for more than twent ars, during which time we have received Thousand als, showing this Medicine to be an alm

NEVER FAILING REMEDY diseases caused by or attended upon den Colds, Coughs, Fever and Agno, Headache, Bi as Feyer, Pains in the Side, Back in the Joints and Limbs; Neuralgia and Rheumatic Pains in any part of the and Pains in the Head and Face.

As a Blood Purifier and Tonic for the Stomach, it soldom fails to cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Live Complaint, Acid Stomach, Heartburn, Kidney Complaints, Sick Headache, Piles, Asthma, or Phthisic Bingworms, Boils, Felons, Whitlows, Old Sores, Sweller It is also a prompt and sure remedy for Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Painter's Colic, Di mer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Che dantum, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites hilblains, as well as the Stings of Insects, Scorpions

See Directions accompanying each Bottle. It has been tested in every variety of climate, an by almost every Nation known to Americans. It is th most constant companion and inestimable friend e Missionary and the Traveler—on sea and land—an one should travel on our lakes and rivers without Notice to all dealing in or using the

entipedes, and the Bites of Poisonous Insects and Ve

PAIN KILLER. me men to offer preparations of their own make, i itation of the Pain Killer—some using the name re and call for Perry Davis' Pain Killer and sure that you get if, and you will always get a goo Medicine and the worth of your money invested. Prices-25 cents, 50 cents and \$1 per bottle. Sold b Sold Wholesale and Retail by W. W. Berry & Demo

lle, Ewin, Pendleton & Co., Rains & Brown, all

ruggists of Nashville, Tenn.; S. Mansfield & Co., Mem ris, Tenn.; Edward, Wilder & Co., Louisville, Ky.; J. Wright & Co., New Orleans, La. DR. WEAVER'S Canker and Salt Rheum Syrup. FOR THE CURE OF

lanker, Sait Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofulous Disease Cutaneous Eruptious, and every kind of disease arising from an impure state of the blood. The most effective Blood Parifier of the Nineteenth Century. READ THIS-HOW IT ACTS. W flex disease has been long in the system the first flattering symptoms after today the cycup is that the humor increases on the skin. This should not arm you, it only shows that the disease is working being the production of a regularly educated phys

can who has given this class of diseases his whole stud and practice; it can be relied on as the medicine de ed, and its good work accounts for its immense sale Dr. Weaver's Cerate, or Gintment proved itself to be the best Ointment ever inven of effecting a permanent cure of Old Sores, Tette nd Ringworm, Scald Head, Chilblains and Frost Bites arber's Itch, Chapped or Cracked Hands, or lips, pin les or blotches on the skin, Sore Nipples, &c Mothers should not forget that it is a sure specific for ore nipples. A supply should always be kept on hand. ## Sold by Druggists generally. Price of Syrup \$1 er bottle; Cerate 25 cents. J. N. HARRIS & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio, Proprietors. for Southern and Western States, to whom all order for the above medicines may be addressed.

Sold by W. W. Berry & Demoville, and Ewin, Per

dieton & Co., Nashville, Tenn., S. Mansfield & Co., Memphis, Tenn., J. Wright & Co., Scovil & Mead, New leans; Edward Wilder, Louisville, Ky.; John D Park DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S SHERRY WINE BITTERS

Habitual Constipation, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, General Debility, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach, Liver or Bowels, IS used and recommended by leading Physicians of the country, and all who try it pronounce it valuable.
Dr. James L. Leepere, writes from Navaree, Stark
50. Ohio, "the Bitters are highly praised by those suf-

ering from indigestion, dyspepsia and liver complaint. E. S. Davis, Postmaster at Williamsport, Ohio, says they give great satisfaction. I use them myself naving taken cold, become prostrate and lost my appe Dr. Wm. E. Kerr, of Rogersville, Ind., writes us that they are the most valuable medicine offered. He has recommended them with great success, and with them ade several cures of palpitation of the heart and gen-Thomas Stanford, Esq., Blountsville, Henry co., Ind. writes us a long letter, under date of May 4, 1860. He was much reduced, having been afflicted for three years with great nervous debility, palpitation of the heart of the most severe and prostrating character, "after using a few bottles I was completely restored, and am now in obust health."
George W. Hoffman says he was afflicted with rhen matism for twenty years, in all its various forms and at the date of his letter he had been two years well, the Bitters effecting the cure, when several physicians attending him could do him no good. He says, "for Rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver complaint, kidney affection, or dropsey, it is a specific, certain remedy." And such is the news from all quarters of the country

It is sold by most dealers in medicine-price 75 cents J N HARRIS & CO. per bottle.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Proprietor for the Southern and We ern States, to whom address all orders.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by W. W. Berry & De moville; Ewin, Pendleton & Co., Rains & Brown, Nash ville, Tenn.; S. Moassield & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; J. Wright & Co. and Scovill & Means, New Orleans; J. D. Wright & Co. and Scovill & Means, New Orleans; J. D. Wright & Co. and Scovill & Means, New Orleans; J. D. Wright & Co., and

NEW STORE, NEW GOODS. W. H. CALHOUN & CO. IMPORTERS OF

REMOVAL

WATCHES. AND DEALERS IN Diamonds and Fine Jewelry

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW STORE. CORNER COLLEGE AND PUBLIC SQUARE. Aug16-d2w COAL! COAL! COAL!

NTIL further notice, will be sold at the Yard the Raccoon Mountain Co lina) at the following prices: Nut Coal, " "
Blacksmith's do. " " Mr. John B. Land will in future attend to the bus ness of the Company in this place.
SAMUEL J. AGNEW, General Saperintendent R. M. C. Co.

Nashville, August 16, 1860.

**Porders can be left in Box No. 94, Post Office, of at the Yard, back of the Nashville and Chattanoogo Railroad Depot.

JOHN B. LANG, OPEN AGAIN.

THE Drug Store recently occupied by WELLS HOOPER is again open, and the large stock or rugs, Medicines. Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and indee ery thing usually kept in Drug Stores will be sold ced prices, either at wholesale or retail, t J. M. HUDDLESTON, Receiver. Prescriptions put up at any hour of the day of

840.

MOORE'S

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES.

Office No. 21 College street,

OPPOSITE SEWANEE HOUSE.

E. D. WHITE, Agent.

No Time to Wait for the Doctor ! A BOUT these times all children will eat green fruit At any moment of day or night, they are liable be attacked by Cholera Morbus, Dysentery or D rrhees. No time then to send for the doctor. The ræfenberg Dysentery Syrup instantly relieves al such cases. No family ought to be without it in the ble lives in Tennessee in the past few years. Only 50 cents a bottle-enough for a whole family for whole season. A fresh lot just received. MACKENZIE & MINCHIN.

LOOK HERE

ALL DRESS GOODS SELLING

REGARDLESS OF COST: Those not yet supplied would do well to examin hem, as we are determined to closed them out. FOR

R. C. McNAIRY & CO. NO. 25 COLLEGE STREET.

Wanted. 1000 BUSHELS GOOD CLEAN MILLET SEED, A. JENKINS, No. 14 South Market street. GODEY'S LADIES' BOOK, for September, GODEY'S LADIES' BOOK, for September.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE, for September. PETERSON'S MAGAZINE, for September. Just received, and for sale by JOHN YORK & CO.,

DISSOLUTION. THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between McCaSLIN & STRADER in the Sheet Iron and Copper Business is dissolved by articles of agreement, and the affair of the concern will be settled up only by me.

No. 38 Union street

I shall continue the same business as heretofore, at the old stand, and solicit a share of the public

LANDS AND LOTS. W E offer for sale on easy terms to purchasers the following Real Estate, viz:

Lots Nos. 12 and 13 on Pearl Street; 54 and 55 on Washington street, each in L. H. Lanier's Addition to be well and conquors general debility. Now is if ashville, Lots Nos. 6, 334, 335 and 10 feet of 336, in Ewing's ddition to Nashville—all unimproved.

Lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, on High street, in the Plan of

the Wilson Spring property. On each of these lots is a neat Brick House, all new and occupied by good tenants. Also, 46 ½ acres of Land on the Turnpike road leading to Paradise Hill, about four miles from the city, adjoining the lands of Sam Cayce, W. B. Ewing and others, and known as the Madox place. It will make a fine market garden. Call at once and get bargains. I have on the market the splendid residence of Wes ey Wheless, with 87 acres of Land, which has bee expect to put on the market the ensuing Fall (o

University of Louisiana. LAW DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures in this Department will commence on

which due notice will be given) about 160 Lots in

new addition to Edgefield,

the second MONDAY of November, 1860, and continue until the first Monday of April, 1861. They will embrace the various branches of the Civil Law, of the Common Law, and of Equity; Admiralty, Commercial, international, and Constitutional Law, and the Juris-prudence of the United States. The Lectures will be delivered by four Professors:
Hon. THEODORE H. McCALEB, I.I. D., Professor of
Admiralty and International Law.
RANDELL HUNT, Professor of Commercial and Criminal Law, and the Law of Evidence. CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS, I.L. D., Professor of Civil Law ALFRED HENNEN, Professor of Constitutional and
Common Law, and Equity Jurisprudence.
No city in the United States has the advantages
which New Orleans possesses for the rendy and perfect
acquirement of the Modern Languages. Good Board
can be obtained as cheap here as in any other large
city in the Union. city in the Union.

All communications must be addressed to the Des All communications must be a fine of the Faculty, at New Orleans.

RANDELL HUNT,
Dean of the Faculty

TURNIP SEED. L ANDRETH'S Turnip Seed, Summer and Winter Warranted fresh. Just received and for sale by RAINS, BROWN & CO.

FRUIT JARS.

STONE & CO.'S Fruit Jars for sale by angl4-tf RAINS, BROWN & CO. Fireworks! Fireworks!!

FLAGS AND TORCHES! OHN LUCK, 45 Union street, has now the best as

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Have just received NEMENIS; a Novei, by Marion Harand, author of "Alone," "Hidden Path" and "Moss

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Cholera, Flux, Dysentery.

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Something to suit the Times Hungarian Grass Seed.

IN anticipation of a failure in the Fodder and Corn crops, would suggest the propriety of sowing Hun-garian Grass Seed extensively, of which he has still got a supply. Also a small lot of Missouri Millet,

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june6-if MACKENZIE & MINCHIN.

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NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE. NO family should be without the Dysentery Syr-up in the House. Children are dying daily from Bowel Complaint, which this remedy would promptly

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MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN Guns, Rifles and Pistols. All work warranted to be of the finest workmanship and of the most superior quality.

Repairing done in the best manner, and war-

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Which will mature in from 45 to 50 DAYS. This article has been already tried this season, and is highly recommended by some of our best farmers.

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